

sipelas, Catarrh, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Enlargement Of Liver, Diseases Of The Kidneys, Chronic Constipation And Nervous Debility. * * * it is a genuine blood cleanser, stomach and liver regulator. It is one of the greatest kidney medicines in the world. It clears the urinal organs and strengthens the bladder, gives vitality, vigor, and vim to manhood."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a solution composed essentially of plant extractives, sulphates, and aloes.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements, appearing on the bottles containing said article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 30, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9238. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. 957 Cases of Salmon * * *. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 14575. I. S. No. 10627-t, S. No. W-877.)

On March 1, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 957 cases of salmon, shipped by the Central Alaska Fisheries, Inc., Drier Bay, Alaska, on August 6, 1920, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On March 3, 1921, the Central Alaska Fisheries, Inc., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having confessed judgment, a decree of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be disposed of as animal food under the supervision of this department.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9239. Misbranding of Gono Capsules 761, Renol Capsules, and Gonna Specific. U. S. * * * v. 10 Boxes of * * * Gono Capsules 761, 6 Dozen Boxes of * * * Renol Capsules, and 16 Boxes of * * * Gonna Specific. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 14587, 14588, 14589. Inv. Nos. 32303, 32302, 32305. S. Nos. E-3162, E-3163, E-3165.)

On March 9, 1921, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 10 boxes of Gono Capsules 761, 6 dozen boxes of Renol Capsules, and 16 boxes of Gonna Specific, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Grape Capsule Co., Allentown, Pa., on March 17, 1920, February 17 and February 5, 1921, respectively, and transported from the State of

Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part: (Box) "* * * Gonorrhea, Gleet and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles * * * Continue taking capsules for several days to prevent relapse."

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that each of the preparations consisted of capsules containing essentially salol, oleoresin of cubebs, copaiba balsam, pepsin, cottonseed oil, and plant extractives.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements, appearing on the boxes containing said articles, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the articles did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 30, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9240. Adulteration and misbranding of egg noodles. U. S. * * * v. 20
Cases of Smith's Home Made Egg Noodles. Default decree of con-
demnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 3380. S. No.
1256.)

On February 2, 1912, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 cases of Smith's Home Made Egg Noodles, consigned by the S. R. Smith Co., Grantham and Harrisburg, Pa., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the District of Columbia, on or about October 27, 1911, and was being offered for sale and sold at the District aforesaid, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "100 Quar. Lbs. Home Made Smith's Egg Noodles Eat Smith's Empire Macaroni High Grade, * * *;" (carton) "Smith's Home Made Egg Noodles These are regular Pennsylvania Home Made Egg Noodles They are made of fresh eggs and high grade flour. They are dried and cured under a sanitary process, which makes them more wholesome and delicious in taste than any noodles can be made in the ordinary way. Will not get stale and will keep any length of time in a dry place. Manufactured only by S. R. Smith Co., Grantham and Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. Serial No. 14020. * * * Smith's Pennsylvania Home Made Egg Noodles Made of fresh eggs, flour and Spanish saffron Guaranteed under the U. S. Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated in violation of section 7 of the aforesaid act, in that it was a food in which had been mixed an artificial coloring matter or substance whereby inferiority had been concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the cases containing the product were labeled and branded as follows, "100 Quar. Lbs. Home Made Smith's Egg Noodles Eat Smith's Empire Macaroni High Grade 19642 10-31," which labels were false and misleading in that the said cases did not contain 100 quarter-pound packages, but did contain 100 packages which weighed less than one-quarter pound, and for the further reason that upon each of the packages contained in the cases appeared the words "Home Made